#### FARMERS KILLING A TOWN.

WARRIN, INDIANA, BUYCOTTED BY

The Parmers' Mutual Benefit Association Makes Demands of the Merchants, Requiring Them Not to Trade With Brummers and to Make Peccial Rates to Members Retailatory Measures Takes. From the Chicago Tribune.

Wannen, Ind., May 16. "Going to Warren this morning?" asks the drummer's friend. "Don't go there any more," replies the travelling man, "Why, what's the matter with Warren," says the astonished friend, "cyclone swept it

why, what's the matter with warren, says the astonished friend, "cyclone swept it away?"

No, worse: P. M. B. A.," was the response. The once busy streets of this prosperous little Hoosier village are quiet and deserted. The shopkeeper stand around with their hands in their pockets and wonder how long it will last. A truly rural air is over all, and while the grass does not grow in the middle of the streets as yet, the village resembles nothing more than Boonetown Kan. after the collapse, with the rustle placifity of Sleepy Hollow added. Here the inquisitive political economist may find in luxuriant growth a phenomenon which may be likened in his philosophy to the deadly upas tree, a phenomenon jurely American, purely agricultural also, and yet not unworthy of his analytical and speculative attention. Warren has been placed under the ban of a boycott by the Farmers' Mutual Beneft Association.

What kind of place is this unheard of Hoosier village? Itand & MoNally's atlas informs the world that Warren has Loos inhabitants and is located in a sorrer of Huntington country, but what it does not tell is that it is a farmers' trading town surrounded by one of the richest agricultural discricts in the State. It is not a country sear and has no manufactures to spook of only storos and residences. It is a pretty country place on the green banks of, a little

trading town surrounded by one of the richest agricultural discricts in the State. It is not a county sear and has no manufactures to speak of only storos and residences. It is a pretty country place on the green banks of a little stream called the Salamonic River. Moreover, it is one of the wealthiest villages in the State. No drummer ever hestate it take a bill from its merchants. There has not been a business failure among Warten's morehants for namy years. The last was twolve years ago, and the oldest inhabitant remembers no other.

Warrous of theens are onergetic, public spirited. The fractouty lair, which has been held in Warren every tall and which all limiting ton, tran, and wells counties attend is known as the largest and best fair in the state—outside of the fair at indiamanois. The Warren tricounty fair has always publits premiums in till and has seened over 14,000 cear profit besides went into the treasury of the city. The F. M. L. A. Which is Warren's latal unge, first appeared best win er noar Marion. In an adjoining county, it did not make much load-way there. Marion is a thriving little city, the centre of the natural gas region, and independent of the farmers, but it spiesed over into illustration county and encoung and working corner near it, and within a radius of ten miles from Warren thirry lodges have sprunging having, it is claimed over illustrations and storescepts of Warren. Was being prepared. Fet, 2s, at a recent session held in Pulse's fail, Warren and soreskeepers of Warren was being prepared. Fet, 2s, at a recent session held in Pulse's fail, Warren it was dee ided to move on the choins. The farmers; They have upon the fruits of our toll. Earo, we stead store held essed to all the morehants in Warren requesting them to send in bids for the busil ess of the farmers; They have upon the fruits of our toll. Earo, we see add essed to all the morehants in Warren requesting them to send in bids for the busil ess of the farmer of the profits of the received on the second of the second. Th

his is what onen contained;
we can't do business on the square, we diling to seep down and out; but just at all you can buy our goods if you want to, when you much!

in ! further be his we trade exclusively with men with both the committee make contracts. By "a ma ority of the business men of War-

By "a majority of the business men of Waren. They meant all except F. A. Smithurst,
who had privately agreed to bandle the F. M. B.
a trade at 10 per out profit. Smithurst has
line gone out of business.
What was the result. The immediate turn
of the farmers trade to other fowns, not so
onvenion, he hads, but still towns that have
or had the ban of boyest contred against
him. Then a number of country cross-road
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od the F. M. B. A business on a nercentage
axis. The "association stores" near Warsen
of the miles west. Hount Zon. see on mice
attensit Librity Centre, seven miles east;
an buren seven miles outhwest, and fairtile, on miles south. All of these pinces, expart Liberty Centre, as office.
Describe this imposing array of comjectors,
to merchans of Narren are milismayed,
her say the farmers can be what they want
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there cross-road sore-similar actionary sick
the histories in the more they claim that
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at the larmers are not sell to buy where they

\* Advertising and job work tell off so heavily. flowing resolutions the first calculated to are the honorable guid of commercial stellers and the second the Warren tributy fair.

tricking distributed by the control of the control

This was followed by threats that they would This was followed by threats that they would not attend the lair anyhow unless the Warren Beerchan's came down off their high horse and surrendered to the association. The 'celling between the town and the larmers fermented and grew more citter day by day. New Dr. Good, Piesdent of the fair seciety, has issued the following call to the strekholders:

In view of the disturbed relations of the tousiness in-tercels of the fown and schools, it is by many of the enca solders of the models deemed best into to not a for the enable, in fact, many thing here in declared to solviers altigetion. We have therefore contended There where the transfer of the form into the late of the solviers to the form of the first day in a time of the constitute of the first day in a time of the form of the first of the mile very consideration and alterest in the matter are represented to attend

It is predicted that the prospect of losing the air will work a reaction among the farmers, and that those who have been aution to their monacts fall or \$100 in premiums overly year will desert the association if it persists in its bestles attitude toward the fair is regarded as a precise of regalacion. Nor is I the only kind of rathinal of hybrid toward the two his industry. So instance of the fair is regarded as a precise of regalacion. Nor is I the only kind of rathinal of hybrid the town has industry. So instance: A White is who is normals the condition merchant. This town \$100 m on his Section of retailation. Not as it the only kind of "estimate of a winters, who is normalized. For instance of A winters, who is normalized for instance of A winters, who is normalized leading more dain, and so the section of the se

You are going to light it out to the bitter

end then?"
They have got their farms; we have got our stores. We don't pretend to try to run their farm, and they shan't run our stores.
Can't you do business on the association basis and make money?
That isn't the point. I made only 7 per cent may year. I would not make an association business and year.

he will explain to you why we cannot afford to do business as the association wants us to."

"The best answer I know of is that business conducted as they want it conducted is not business." responded Mr. G. H. Thompson, who is of the firm of Thompson & Good, the only bankers in the town. "The association asks the morebant to make one price for members of the association, and it must be a lower price than that given by the merchants to other customers who are not members of the association. The association will not make contracts for longer than three months. If at the end of that time some one sies underbids the man who has beid the contract he gets the association business and the other man is left with a stock of goods on his hands and without a single customer, for he has driven all general trade away by comblying with the association rule to charge outsiders a different and always a higher price. Then, again, this matter of bidding invites dishopesty. The man who gets the contract for 10 per cent, can make 20, nossibly, by using a double set of involces. The jobbers readily furnish him the double involces to keep his trade. The result is that the isrmer, make mothing and trade is demoralized. I understand that the farmers are readily paying bigger prices at the association stores than they did the old way. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that they must pay cash at the association stores, whereas the merchant with whom he formerly traded was commelled to glow long credits and to make his orices high snough to protect himself. It is enough to say that is your opinion of the movement?"

"It will be short-lived like the State Grange of a few years are, with its Granger stores. A good many of our beat farmers have been drawn into the F. M. B. a. It is the second-rate fellow, however, the ne'er-low-wells, who are demargues in the country as well as in the city, you know, I understand that farmers have been drawn into the F. M. B. a. It is the second-rate fellow, however, the ne'er-low-wells, who

in this neighborhood? Are the farmers heavily indebt?

This is a rich agricultural district, and the farmers are generally quite well to do but they have had there poor crops in succession, and that has made their discontented. A good year and the F. M. B. A. will disappear.

Can Warren stand along slore?

Warren is not a county seat, and that is a disadvantage. You can't bovcott a county seat. But our merchants are all good business men and all have something to fall back on. It may be a long and bitter fight, but the town will win in the end."

# BAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

From the Washington Star. Surgeon J. W. Ross, who is generally considred as one of the best yellow fever experts in the Government service, called on Secretary Surgeon General Browne, and made an appeal in behalf of a colony of people living on the navai reservation at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla., about eight miles from Pen acola. These people, he say, number about 1,300, and are extremely poor, being the descendants of the emissions of the Pensacola Navy Yard, which was closed almost immediately after the war, and has remained so sine. They have built and bought little homes, which they hold without much expense, and their living, such as it is, is obtained from their work as fishermen.

A few of them scratch the soli and raise a lew vege ables, but the existence is a sort of handto-month life that is made even more precartous by the occasional ravages of yellow fever, which has sweet the little colony several times. The navy yard offers employment only for a few men, who are engaced in making occasional repairs, but the others have been waiting in the footstens of their fathers before them, or the repending of the yard in the hope of ottaining no clions. Micawber-like they remain, clinging to their hard homes rather than go to the city, where they would be obliged to pay rent. But their physical condition, bad as it is, is not so bal as their mental state, and that is the inspiration of Dr. Ross's advocacy of the colony's needs.

The trouble lies in the fact that, being squatters on a dovernment reservation, the are not regarded as citizens of the State, and are consequently ineligible to the advantages of the state a nublic school. For years they have goes along without any sort of education, to a condition of semi-savagery.

Their importance is pittful resembling that of peasants in some of the more menightened countries of the Fast. This condition of Surgeon General Browne, and made an appeal

Their isnovance is citiful resembling that of peasants in some of the more unenlightened countries of the Fast. This condition of affairs grows worse yearly, as all efforts to obtain aid from the State of Florida have failed. Dr. lioss has aroused the interest of the Commissioner of Education, who has promised to ask for a small appropriation for some school facilities in the colony if the Secretary of the Navy would recommend it, this deference to Secretary Tracy being due to the fact that he has juri-deiron over the reservation. The Secretary yesterday said that he would offer no objections to the granting of aid to these benighted people. As the edginy is about equally divided between the white and colored races, two schools will be required, one for each class.

A northesable thing about the statues found in our museums of art, suprosed to represent the perfect represent of ancient men and women, is the apparently disprenentionate size of their met. We motern popule are apt to pronounce them too large, particularly those of women, it will be found, however, that for symmetrical perfection these feet could not be latter. A Greek sculptor would not think of such a thing as putting a nine-inch foot on a five-and-one-haif foot woman. Their types for hose classical marble figures were taken from the most perfect forms of living pers ns. I muestionably, the human foot as represented by these old sculptors was larger than the most people of whom we have any record, either in beauting or statuary, was larger than the reserved by these old sculptors was larger than the reserved by the foot of modern times.

The masculine foot, forming an approximate average of four different countries, was about twelve inches long. This would require at least a No. 12 or 12% stope to cover it comfortably. The average masculine foot to day is easily fitted with a No. 8% shoe, and to therefore not shows 19 7-16 of an inch. Now by the old sculptural rule of proportion a man 5 feet 9 inches in height should have a foot 11% inches long, or one-sixth his height. It was of no great consequence what size sandal he wors, but he would have required a modern shoe of at least a No. 10% for a minimum fit, or a No. 11 for a real comfort.

For women, allowing for the difference in the relative size of the two severs, which was about the same then as now, a woman 5 feet 8 inches in height would have had a foot 10 inches long, requiring a modern shoe-it ought to be spoken in a whisper—No. 6 as the mest estimated for that foot, or No. 5% as a limit of roture. The reason for the difference between the old classical foot and the medern one is obvious. Festivition is what has done it. From the Shire and Lenther Reporter

### Two Stories of a New Mexico Hold-up.

Two Stories of a New Mexico Hold-up.

From the Lordinary Liberal.

J. Wise, the short-legged traveller for E. Martin & Co. San Francisco deslers in Kentheky hardware, was in town Saturday, and gave the Libra a thrilling account of his experience with Arizona brigands. He said he was in the stage from clobe to Florence which was recently rothed. The robber told him to throw down the mail and express packages. He proceeded to do so, and white carrying out the order managed to drop his pocketbook, containing about 1996, in the bottom of the boot. The robber then made him get down and stand in a row with the rest of the passengers, when one of the robbers went through their pockets but only got a low dollars in change from Wise, drain sich robbers were leaving Wise hollered out to them and told them they owed him two libs. What for "asked the robber. For ifting down that express and mail," he answered. "Oh, you go to —," said the robber, as to rade away.

It is a strange coincidence. Jim Guthrie, who drives the clobe stage, was in town on Tuesday, and submitted to an interview in regard to the robber. He said that Wise was riding by his said when the stage was stopped, and received very much excited; he immediately logg a netting out the mail and express without wasting to be tall, As soon as he got it out he mailed down, compted his pockets, and said. "Oh Mr. Robber, I have only got \$12 in money, but he o is \$500 in checks, and \$11 endorse them to you with an indelible pencil, which is list as legal as like here is my rolled plate chain and waterbary watch and please. Mr. Hobber, film her. The passengers all laughed, and the robber said. "Oh, go to —,"

### Proved a Contry Sen-in-law,

Proved a Costly Sen-In-law.

From the courser-dormal

Nashville, May 17.—The suit of E. G. Rennell agt. S. F. Gase, which has been pending for nearly three week: in the Circuit Court of Williamson, was decided to-day. Bennett married the daughter of Mr. Glass some years ago, but trouble arose, and husband and wife serarated. Mr. Glass is one of the richest men in the county, has estate being valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

The Mos-in-law sued his father-in-law for the alienation of the affections of his wife, and claimed \$50,000 damages. The best legal talent of the Frankilu bar and some from Nashville were engaged in the trial. It was one of the most hotly contested suits ever seen in this section, and the second of the kind ever brought in Tennessee. The jury gave a verdict of \$29,000 in favor of Bennett.

Mason City. May 16.—The meteoric shower that fell in the country west of us is proving a source of much revenue. Telegraphic and mail orders near in for specimens, and they are selling at from 25 cents to \$1 per ounce. Counterfait meteoric specimens are now numerous made by burning common boulders, which are abandant on the maire, in a bot fee and thoologs the counter of the counterfait meteoric specimens are now numerous made by burning common boulders, which are abandant on the maire, in a bot fee and thoologs them in prepared liquids. too dineral tat 25 but to a sweet your quest in more saide by burning common bond to directly. Foods not adord to it of the dees with a readonant on the native in a ware's Mr. Thompson. He's a banker; perhaps hot no, and dipping thom in prepared liquids. " DICKENE'S DUTCHMAN."

Hardly the Abused Creature the Novelts From the Philadelphia Inquires

it is rather a trite subject to refer to the prisoner whom the great novelist made famous by his pity and who afterward became known as "Dickens's Dutchman," and yet there are features of the marvellous manner in which he gave the lie to the story of "Box." which Richard Vaux told me, of which he is a part, which may not be generally known. The which may not be generally known the reminder that this man. Charles Langhelmer, was one of the prisoners with whom Diekens conversed, of whose condition he drew such a mouratin picture, is scarcely necessary. He compared the little garden leading into the compared to t was one of the prisoners with whom Diskens conversed, of whose condition he drew such a mournful picture, is scarcely necessary. He compared the little garden leading into the main cell to a grave. "A more dejected, heart-broken, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw such a picture of forforn affliction and distress of mind," wrote Diskens, and later on he added: "I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that impressed me more than the wretchedness of this man." What a spectage! This poor creature being driven into his grave by the heartless regulations of the system of solitary confinement. That was in 1841. In 1870 Dickens died. In 1885 thanks Langheimer was still airly. But that is not all the tale. When the novelist saw the German their he was serving his second term of imprisonment in the penitentiary. After that he served twelve more, or fourteen in all. In the same institution. I once saw him in the Quarter Sessions affer he had been santeneed to a brief imprisonment in the county prison. With tears pouring down his cheeks he begged to be sent back to the penitentiary, even if his time was doubled. His request was granted.

With Langheimer stealing was a disease. Mr. Vaux tells me that at one time he could have trusted him to carry a thousand dollars in gold to bank but upon his return, if he saw a doorway open, he could not resist the temptation to enter it and pick up the first thing he could any hands on. After his last imprisonment his daughter, who is married to avery respectable man, refused to have anything more to do with him. He was then 80 years of ace, and without a renny. He was given an order of entrance to the alimshouse. Send me out to the prison, It is the cny good home I ever had. Please send me back there."

If Dickens could have heard those words I wonder what he would have said. "Charley," said Mr. Vaux, "I don't know whether or not the Warden can take you in, and then, too you are a freadful nuisance. But if you behave vourself I gue-s we can find room for

## NOT MUCH SHOW FOR THE NINTH.

Trouble Sufery is not defined bispatch.

A very popular member of the Department of Public Sufety is noted for the great variety of his wardrole, especially in the matter of hats and necktles, and it has been a source of wonder to his friends how he managed to follow so successfully in the lines laid down by Berry Wall, more especially as his salary, while good, is not extra azant, and he is known to have a horror of running bells, especially tanters' bills, Last evening he dropped into tentral station with a particularly laried neck ie that put to shame the electric light and made the grittering brass railing in front of the captains dosk look sombre by comparison. He was asked where he got the object lesson in primary colors and in a barst of confidence told the following story:

You see, it's not altogether my fault I'm wearing this necktle, I am of a retiring disposition, and it makes me nervous when I pass a young lady on the street to have her look at this necktle and then stop and listen for thunder. Eut this is the wasy it is. There are nine of us boys and we all live at home. There is little difference in our size, and the same hat, acoliar, or shirt will it each and every one of us. Now see how it works.

The first one up in the morning has the choice of nine outills. From what is comparatively an infinite variety of clothing he can select that which suits him lest—and he generally does it. It is a warm, sunshiny day, and ne glances through the ci-ching clearing house a straw hat, and a fancy necktle, probably leaving in their pace heavy winter wear, all splashed with mud.

The next to arise will take his choice of the remainder of the cleating, and so on do yn the Prom the Pitteburgh Dispatch.

eplashed with mud.

"The next to arise will take his choice of the remainder of the clothing, and so on down the list, until the ninth and last gots up. He has no choice. He simply takes what is left. If he has exceptionally good luck he may find a complete suit, but it is as exceptional as winning the capital price in a lattery. The probabilities are that each garment represents.

ning the capital price in a lettery. The probabilities are that each garment represents a different suit of widely scharated eras of construction, all more or less it need of repair. We are philosophical, and the last one to arise usually takes an inventory and then goes into dry dock for repairs, or, in other words goes back to bed while buttons are sewn on and rents are chosed.

After telling you all this it is hardly necessary for me to say that I was the last one of the family to get un this morning. The result is an wearing base ball shoes, black dress pants, a white vest lawn tennis shirt, pea lacket, and a straw hat. The necktle is all right. I would have overslept myself this morning, but it was so loud it woke me up."

### Miss W. C. T. U. Willard and Mr. E. Bel-

WATERLOO, Iewa May 18.—At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. I of Blackhawk county Prof. Wright of the Iewa State Normal School, in delivering the opening address, charged Miss Willard with teaching socialism and anarchism." At the close of its address a lady in the audience arose and challenged the gentleman to produce proof of one sentence or one word in which Miss Willard ever taught the doctrines named. Prof. Wright replied that she recommended the reading of Bellamy so "looking Backward," at the National Convention last fall, whereupon his annag hist answered. "If that were a disgrace the lady had excellent company in Irol. Swing. Dr. Thomas, and other intellectual lights the country over," alter which followed a general combat of words, in which Fosterism, Williardism, and Bellamyism were frequently uttered. From the Minneapolis Tribune.

iardism, and Bollamyism were frequently uttered.

Mrs. Mary Hinnan, district President, declared that she had rather have J. Eden Fostor cold cown stuffed with straw at the head of the W.C.T. I. of lowa than that any other woman should take her place. A dergoman resided that she had figured as a woman of straw at the head of that society difference enough. The convention endersed Mrs. Hinnab's preference for the woman of straw by declaring themselves non-partisan.

#### Driven to Suicide by His Victim's Ghost, From the Philipdelphia Times.

Promite Palantelphia Front.

Pittsbungs, May 18,—John II. Smith, a giant oil-weil driller, committed subside at 3 o clock this morning by tying a fire becape rope around his neck and swinging himself out of the third-story window of holey's Hotel, on Diamond street. The noise of his dead body swinging against one of the windows led to the discovery of the act.

Smith was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and was known throughout the oil country as "Murderer John Smith." He was very gloomy at all times, and other drillers would not work with him, as he was looked upon as a Jonat. Many years ago he and a companion, while intoxicated, killed a man at Idenburg, Clarton county. Smith turned States avidence and was released. His companion fied and was rever captured. Ever since Smith was said to have been haunted by the ghost of his victim and has attempted to commit succide in several different ways.

Once he tried to shuffle off by the aid of a can of dynamite, but was caught and his life saved.

Once he tried to shull a off by the gld of a can of dynamite, but was caught and his lie saved. Another time he contemplated self-destruction and three revolvers were taken from him. Again he walked into the river but the cold water caused him to releast. Last night he tried to berrow a revolver from the cierk on an other hotel than the one at which he was stop-ring, but it was refused. Then he went to Boloy's and hanged himself.

### Found a Centipede in her Strawberries,

Pros the Delica New.

Pastis, Tex. May 17.—To-day as Mrs. W. N. Purey was preparing some strawherries for dinner she had a very had scare. The borries were in a large vessel of water, into which Mrs. Furey dipped her hands, and on taking them out was horrified to see a large centipede clinging to one of them. A vigorous shake only served to make it clutch her hand still stronger, and it was only by a hard blow she succeeded in disologing it. Very fortunately it was so chilled by the water it did not bite her and she escaped uninjured. From the Daties News.

CURIOSITIES OF INVENTION.

SCHEMES FOR FLYING IN ATR OR ON THE NAVES OF THE SEA. They Are Pienty, and the Chief Fault with Them Is that They Won't Work-Other Queer Products of Yankee Ingenuity.

From the Globe Democrat.

Washington, May 16,—All that has been written about that wenderful muneum of originative collection of models in the latter of the three collection of models in the latter of the three collection of the extraordinary freaks of human instantive therein displayed. It might be appropriately reparted as a chamber of horrors if the property of the collection of the extraordinary freaks of human instantive therein of the collection of the collect

stoare sail. The whole affair looks very much like a Chinese junk. Close by is Abraham Lincoln's patent for getting vessels off shoat places in the Ohlo and other rivers. It consists of accordeon-shaped air bugs of enormous size, which were to be built into the built of the crait, and initiated to busy her off.

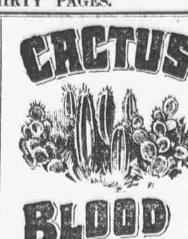
But these are only a few of the queer and surprising ideas expressed by the 156,000 models in the l'atent Office. There is an entire sewing machine made out of a single strip of copper two-thirds of an inch wide and six inches long. One end of the strip is sharpened into a long fine point, to make the needle, and the affair is worsel very much on the same principle as an ordinary sewing machine, with one thamb and forefluger. It will sew, too, but not conveniently enough to make it worth while. The beam of a plough patented many years ago is a gun as well, which was very convenient when Indians were about, because the farmer could screadily turn his horses one side, and shoot with his agricultural instrument. Many other curlosities in the shape of guns are there such as canes and umbrellas that one her could so readily turn his horses one side and shoot with his agricultural instrument. Many other curlosities in the shape of guns are there, such as canes and umbrellas that one can shoot with it there is occasion. Also a rifle, the entire skeleton stock of which is a tube flied with hundreds of cartridges. Intuckily, it will not work fast enough to make it serviceable. Then there is a revolver that will fire big bullets or little ones, tust as may hancen to be requisite.

Speaking of killing people reminds one of coffins. One sort of patent casket for preventing buriar aires is but enough to permit the late lamented, upon reviving below ground, to chind out of his grave by means of a ladder left handy for that purpose, and communicating by a ventilator hole with the upper world. In case he should not be strong enough to climb, a bell is provided and attached to his wrist, to summon assistance. Another collin is so arranged that, if the corpos moves its forchad, the lid springs ones.

he should not be strong enough to climb, a bell is provided and attached to his wrist, to summod assistance. Another cellin is so arranged that, if the corpse moves its forehead, the lid springs open.

The very newest patent in the electrical line is one that has ust been introduced in Washington, and will shortly be brought out in the Western cities. It is the blacking of boots on the streets by dynama. The contrivance consists to begin with of an ordinary boot-black stand and chair. In the box on which the customer puts his foot is an electric motor, to which is attached a long revolving arm enclosed in leather. All that is visible to the casual customer is about six leet of what looks like hose coming out of the box, with a rapidly revolving brush on the end of it. After the operator has daubed on the blacking in the ordinary way, he applies the quickly circling bristles, which put on an artistle shine in the twinkling of an evebrow—and all for a nickel. The American public might be willing to pay more than that, one would think, to have its boots blacked by electricity. Of course the performer turns the current on and off as he wants if or not. This nevelty is to be offered as an attraction at all the senside resorts the coming summer.

Among other models at the Fatent Office is one of a chair the rocking of which plays an organ limite of it; nice another rocking chair that works an automatic fan, and a cradle that rocks the baby to sleep by clock work while its mamma goes out to het club. There is a romarkale rat trap in the shape of a penuliar circular sheet of the that is set upon an open barrel. To an attachment is hump a bait, and the minute an impudent rolont touches it a suring causes the in surface to revolve once, letting him drop into the barrel and resetting itself in mediately, roudy for the next vetting that projects from its nose a short distance. When a real rat comes up to nibile at the cheese the spear jumps out about at has has piece of tong with a propose of the persuader, it is almply a



covered. An absolute cure for all hereditary or acquired blood diseases. Infallible in scrofula, cancer. rheumausm, distiguring eruptions, and disorders of containing endorsements of Reverend Catholic Fathers.

Rheam in one month's time where all other

Figure 10 take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All druggets sell it. Prices, large, \$2 small, \$1. Send for descriptive ramphist and certificates.

ALVAS BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.

fly quickly and be difficult to hit; also, there is a trap to be mailed on the top of any tail pole, which closes up instantaneously upon any bigson that lights there. Bubber earth worms for lish buft are currons things, and so is a contrivance which dumps the servant out of bad by check work at the proper time in the morning. Specimens of cloth worm out of glass, spun incon civalty floo, are likewise interesting. The stuff is most beautiful for currants, filtering the light through its substance in varie colored rays, (vilindical trunks, designed to deleat the effects of the bagging-smasher, would appear so well adapted to that purpose that it seems a wonder they have near been adopted.

But of all models in the Patent Office the one that attracts the most attention when it is shown off is called indifferently the "mechanical makass" or the "Kentucky Senator." It is a device lost described as a combination of two whistles, a tin horn with a reed pipe inside of it and a double fat circular tin diaptragm. It is worked by a sort of distoning the hold of the pump the inside of it and a double fat circular tin diaptragm. It is worked by a sort of distoning the hold of the mixture of shriek and bellow that it sends forth is too horrible for words to give a notion of, it was intended originally for a fogular mount what it appears to be chiefly in actual use for assisting at "shivaree" concerts, such as are given in rural districts in celebration of weddings that chance to be unpopular.

Sketch of the Colt and His Performances-

Proud Day for Mr. Harper.

The Mr. Courses-Journal.

Riley, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, is a dark bay colt, sightly sprinkled with gray on the flanks. He is over sixteen hands high, and is one of the strongest-looking unituals ever seen on a race track. Riley was sired by Long-fellow, out of teneva, and belongs to Ed Corrigan. He was louised on John M. Clay's stock farm near Lexington, by, where he remained until a year old. In the spring of 1888, when a yearling, he was put up to the highest hidder at natice saile in Lexington, and was bought by Corrigan for 2000. Mr. Corrigan burchased Geneva the colt's dam at the same saile. He owns her yet, and says she is again in toal by Longfellow. Along in the fall of 1888 orrigan took the colt of theare, where he was broken, and early last year his training was begun.

His first take was in the Gaston Hotel Stakes, one-half mile, at Memphis, in April, 1889, when he ran a good second to Wrestler, but his performance attracted little attention at the time, his first victory on the turf was achieved at the same meeting, when he carried it its pounds and went five eighths of a unie in 195 over a very heavy track. He can ten races after this, winning five. In the Trial Stakes for two-year-olds, five turious; run at Nashville, May 10, he again won easily in 1000. His ower then took him to Chicago, and his next race was run at Wost Side Park. May 23, when he went five furlongs, winning by three lengths, with 121 pounds up. After this Riley met with two defeats before he again won. In Section by he won a purse of three-lourities of a mile over West Side Park track in 1.164, and a few days later he receased the performance in 1.172. His next whoning was at Latonia last October in the lialitary stakes, one mile, in which the colt demonstrated lits qualities for speed and distance, and on which performance his backers yesterday based their judgment. In this race he carried 123 pounds, giving his companions from ten to fifteen pounds, and winning by a length in 1472, in a se

when he gained off with the Berby honors, lifey has many engagements ahead.

Cerigan was very proud of his victory yesterday, particularly so in view of the fact that he has made several attentions to win the Kentucky Berby, and this is the first time he has ever captured the states. He was seen just before the race yesterday and did not appear at all sanguine that his colt would win. "Helpy has a good many engagements ahead," he said, "and I had just as well start him here as anywhere, even if he gets beat. I don't like very much to send him in the mud, but I determined to start him if it was raining ritetforks."

Mr. Corigan had only \$150 on Hiley at odds of 3 to 1, which rather gives color to the impression that he was not very confident that his horse would win.

One of the proudest men at the track yesterday was Uncle Frank Harper, who had the satisfaction of seeing the produce of his study none, two, three in the classic Kentucky Berby. Longfellow, the sire of Liley and Bill Letcher, and Alis Johnson the sire of lobespierre, are now on Mr. Harper's stock farm, nour Midway.

The Commissary's Mysterious Bisappear-

### The Commissary's Mysterious Disappear.

The two lines were facing one another, with only a short distance separating them. A farmer rode into the confederate camp on a mule. Most of the stone-levate camp on a cuversation with the old farmer the merits and demerits of the mule came up naturally for some discussert. It was a good nule, they agreed with the farmer—but, added the owner. It we never seen snother man that could ride him.

This remark brought on another discussion. Soveral of the soldiers protosted that they had haver been thrown from a mule, and were willing to bet that they could ride this one. One of the most veriferous in graising his own horseanashily was a commissary. He swore he could det that mule, and finally it was deciled to let him try.

He had no sconer mounted than the mule began planting to be twown it is an finally it was deciled to let him try.

He had no sconer mounted than the mule began planting victously, and then he ran around in a life several times at break for the front. The commissary holding on for his life. Sudden't that mule made a break for the front. The commissary sawed and shouled in vain. I very attempt was made to stor them, but the mule was wild and the commissary knew that if he once let loose he would have to be turied.

On like a tornado—and as straight as the crow files—on past the confederate outposts and holding for the Vankee lines. They was the last seen of them, her has one word ever been heard, from that day to this, of the commissary or the mule.

Hall in California Three Inches Deep.

### Hall in California Three Inches Deep.

From the station Independent

F. J. Bailwin, a farmer, who lives three miles cast of Reledita, reports that a heavy halistorm visited that section last batustay afternoon, coming from the south and moving northeasterly into alaveras county. The storm commoned at about 5 colors and lasted one and a half hours, when three inches of hali was lying on the ground. The storm, which was apparently three or four miles wile, was attended by heavy thunder and lightning. There seemed to be a continual peculiar heavy rumbling in the douds that could easily be heard in the intervals between roars of thunder. Old settlers say they never saw anything like the storm in this State. Cattle ran before the storm seasing shelter, but hecame bewidered and ran wildly about until they were tired out, when they laid down and submitted to the petting. The storm extended into Amador county, and all along the course the hall was as large as small marbles.

#### Staty-two Years a Postmaster. From the Atlanta Constitution.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Chartanooda, May 19.—Tennessee can claim the oldest Postmaster in the country, that is for continuous service. Missouri claims the place for Elliah Watson of Rushville, Mo., appointed in 1842. Illinois presents the name of John Wilson of Plate. III., appointed in 1840. East Tennessee beats them both in the person of Hamilton Gray, for whom the office of Gray's Mill, seven miles from Kingston, Is minued. His first commission bears date of 1828, and he has belt the office throughful the Presidents and Administrations since that time, sixt)-two years.

A FINE OLD NEGRO DEMOCRAS. So Well Did Rie White Priends Like Rim That They Called Him a Hero,

From the Courier-Journal.

That They Called this a stero.

Promule Conference and though he was only an old colored man. He died here last week at the age of 63 year, and was buried quietly and without display, but, notwithstanding the color of his skin and his poverty. John Finn was a hero.

He served through the war on the Confederate side in the humble canacity of boy's servant to his young master. Capt. — Fin to whom he was devotedly attached, but there were many occasions when he proved that in 3 heart was with the cuise, and that he loved the South as well as those whom he served.

After the war he returned to Franklin, and continued to reside there until a few years ago, when he removed to Jeffers on tille, ind. where he had a son in profitable embloyment. Later still, he crossed the Ohio again and settled in Louisville. When the news of his death reached Franklin hast week, and was announced through the columns of the Figure 1; caused as incere regret among the old soldiers who knew him in the dark days of the rebellion as if he had been a Caucasian instead of an African.

Capt. David C. Walker, Capt. Fine, and

diers who knew him in the dark days of the rebellion as if he had been a Caucaslan instead
of an African.
Capt. Bayli C. Walker, Capt. Fine, and
Messrs, James Robey, Nelson baird, and Otho
Hayden, and Prof. T. M. Goodnight of Franklin,
James Mot uthen of Russellvile, and Will keed
of Socitylle, were among those who always
felt more than an ordinary friendship for John.
It was his delight to look after those young
men in the army and he did all in his nower
for their weitare and comfort. In sickness he
was constant, true, and gentle as a woman.
All the men in his company were the same to
him when they needed his services. Capt.
Walker speaks most kindly of him now, and
recalls with much feeling John's devotion to
him when he was carried off the battlefield
dangerously wounded. For weeks he lay upon
a sick bed, and the faithful negro was by his
side anticipating every want, and supplying
every need with the patience and watchfulness
of a trained curse.
The army of which the southern Kentucky

a trained curse. The army of which the southern Kentucky

overy need with the patience and watch ulness of a trained curse.

The army of which the southern Kentucky boys were a part finally reached Murireesboro. Torn, and John proposed to the Franklin boys that he should come home and obtain some clothing for them, as they were rearly all rarged and barefoot. He was informed that the danger was great and that he would in all probability be captured and hung or shot on the wing. He insisted however, and was finally started on his journey. In a tew days he returned with such things as he could get through the lines, and resumed his old place in the roar, although the could have had his freedom by staying in Kentucky.

At the last reunion of the Orphan Brigade at Louisville in September, 1889, at least fifty men who had known John in the army, and who had been the rectalents of many kindnesses at his hands inquired about him. The Secretary had been directed to send him an invitation to be present on the occasion, but he was unable to find his address just at the time when wanted. John always voted the Democratle ticket from the day he returned from lighting the Yankees, and all the arguments of his race had no effect upon him. Having exhausted all their eloquence, it was finally decided that the hickory was the thing John needed most to come thim to the Requiblican faith, and a hint was given him to the Requiblican faith, and a hint was given him that he might expect it. John at once reported to his old comprade, and after a brief consultation they sent forth the declaration that if a hair of his head was touched every man, white or blacks, who engaged in the outrage would be hanged upon the public saluare of Franklin in less than twenty-four hours. This was very soon after the war, and all knew that the threat would most cortainly be carried into execution if the Legro was mobilesed, and ever afterward John had full swing in a political, religious, and social way, and no man dared molese him.

A movement is now on foot among those who knew him to erec a monument to his

Yangeon, and all the arguments of filt respirability of the control traspication of it was drawn in the control to the control of the control

McCarthy's Struggie With a Mint Julep.

From the Washington that.

It is worth traveiling a mile to hear David Lewsley tell how he and fispressertative John Henry McCarthy of the Eighth New York district look in a course of mint miens at Shoemaker's. Nature cave the "Little Ginnt" elight physical proportions, but made up the eversight by a double endowment of brains a heart so big it sticks out of his eyes, and a facial profile as clear cuitand exquisite as the lines of a Greek values.

"We went in and I ordered a couple of inlose, says Lewsley. Disince essed parties say that the Judge said for them." The barkeoper went to were, mixed the liquor in or her proportion shock the mixture in on the cracked les, stowed away a slice of placapple, a section of banana, pieces of lemon and orange a couple of faisins, and a strawborry in each, twisted in the handful of mint, and crowned it all by thrusting two tall type straws in each tunner. I stooned over gracefully and commenced to suck in the suder, when I was compelled to ston and water the sludge. He eved his jule wistfully. The straws towered above his head like the masts of a silp. He stood on throoe, It was a failure, the climbed on the bar fender. Still they were been did is reach. He attempted to scale the straws hand over hand like the sailor climbing the orestay, it wouldn't work.

### toe Futtle Scheme of a Tramp.

into his mouth.

Post the St. Ingl. concer Proc.

Post Lanc, Or., May 15.—An attempt was made to wreek the Tacoma-bound Northern Tacille train at Linton, seven mice, north of this city. The train was suidenly flagred by a trainp named F. S. Taylor, who told a strange him they put a plate to his head and made him take a seal on a log and keen quict while they proceeded with their work. Their work so engressed them that he managed to slip away unnoticed just in time to prevent a wreck.

Taylor was taken abound the train and treated like a prince. He was sent back from Centralia to-day, and sherif kelly took charge of him to get a description of the wreckers.

Taylor claimed that he knew nothing about the country, but he was so minute in his details in describing the obstructions piled on the track that the sheriff suspected something. Finally, he turned to Taylor saying. In you, you did this, "Taylor willed and confessed and told all. He said he piled the stuffen fester keep and prevented a week for the purpose of being richly rewarded by the Sempany. He was accessed and to a now in jail here. There were to prove the same of the train. were 200 bassengers on the train.

## **EVER** UPWARD AND ONWARD.



No preparation was ever more appropriately name

### MADAME M. YALE'S EXCELSIOR COMPLEXION BLEACH,

For it is continually going upward in the estimation of the very large number of ladies; who have end are using it for its complete and effectual cures, and "onward, ever onward," in its great work of complexion making. For the ware of frackies so prevalent at this season of the very it has to equal, because it never falls; and for the removal of black heads, eczema, moth patches, and sunory blemishes of the skin there is not the elightest question of its efficacy—it does the work thoroughly, helping the best and so improving the worst, that it gives to every onse the new, soft, velvety skin of their childhood.

worst, that it gives to every case the new table skin of their chickhood.

Receptions and "short talks" every Thursday aftermone at brauch parlors, 1th West 256 st.
Out of town orders recoive the most careful attention. Goods forwarded C. O. D., or money can be sent

tion. Goods forwarded C. O. D., or money can be sent to me by registered letter or; Post Office order.

Price of the liteach #2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

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For sale by all first class druggists. POINTS IN THE COCOANDY TRADE

How the Cargoes from Tabiti are Handled and Disposed Of. From the San Francisco Bulletin.
The barkentine City of Papeete is now about due here from Tahiti. She is one of the regular line of packets that trade directly between this port and the Society Islands, in the

# Important Sale

## Reliable Furniture.

one take advantage of it.
We have been so busy with private orders during the re removed not to hold this stock until fall. Here are but a less of the burgains and please note

CHAMBER SUITES. 8200 for \$145, \$45 for \$51, \$166 for \$120, \$40 for \$24, \$25 for \$18, \$4.

DINING CH SIEN. Alin leather, 815 pr 812, 514 for \$10, \$11 for \$8, \$6 for 80,25, \$6 for \$4, \$6,50 for \$2,50, 4c. DINING TABLES. 808 for 842, 823 for \$15, 818 for \$18.50, 40.

SIDEBOARDS. \$100 for \$75, \$915 for \$150, \$152 for \$120, mm5 for 862. 642 for 881. 884 for 885, 40. See separate notice of burgains in Parlor Suites and

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Prices in plain figures.